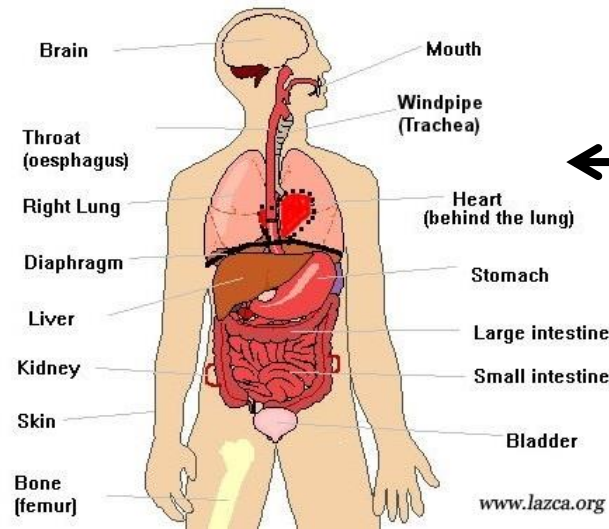


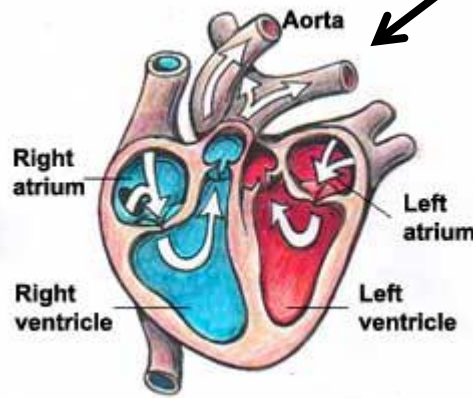
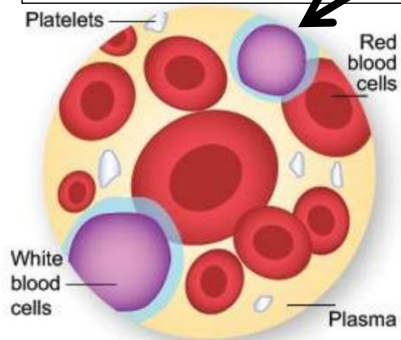
The Human Body (Year 6)



Key organs in the human body.

The human heart. (Blue represents deoxygenated blood; red is oxygenated blood.)

Composition of blood:



Key Vocabulary

Arteries – Muscular-walled tubes that transport blood from the heart to other parts of the body

Blood – Red liquid that circulates in arteries and veins, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from tissues of the body

Blood vessel – A tubular structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs

Bones – Hard whitish tissue making up the skeleton in humans and other vertebrates

Circulatory system – The system that circulates blood through the body, including the heart, blood vessels and blood

Heart – A hollow muscular organ that pumps the blood through the circulatory system

Lungs – Pair of organs situated within the ribcage where oxygen can pass into the blood and carbon dioxide be removed

Muscles – A band or bundle of fibrous tissues that have the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining positions of parts of the body

Nutrients – A substance that provides nourishment essential for the maintenance of life and for growth

Organs – Part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function (e.g. the heart and lungs)

Veins – Tubes forming part of the blood circulation system of the body, carrying mainly oxygen-depleted blood towards the heart

The circulatory system has five main functions:

- Transports oxygen and carbon dioxide around the body.
- Distributes nutrients around the body.
- Transports waste products so that the body can dispose of them.
- Maintains a regular body temperature.
- Circulates hormones around the body.

Did you know? Your heart beats about 10,000 times a day!